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1983 Population Estimates for Utah

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The population of Utah reached 1,587,500 on July 1, 1983, according to the estimate by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This total represents an increase of 27,500 or 1.76 percent over the 1982 estimate of 1,560,000.

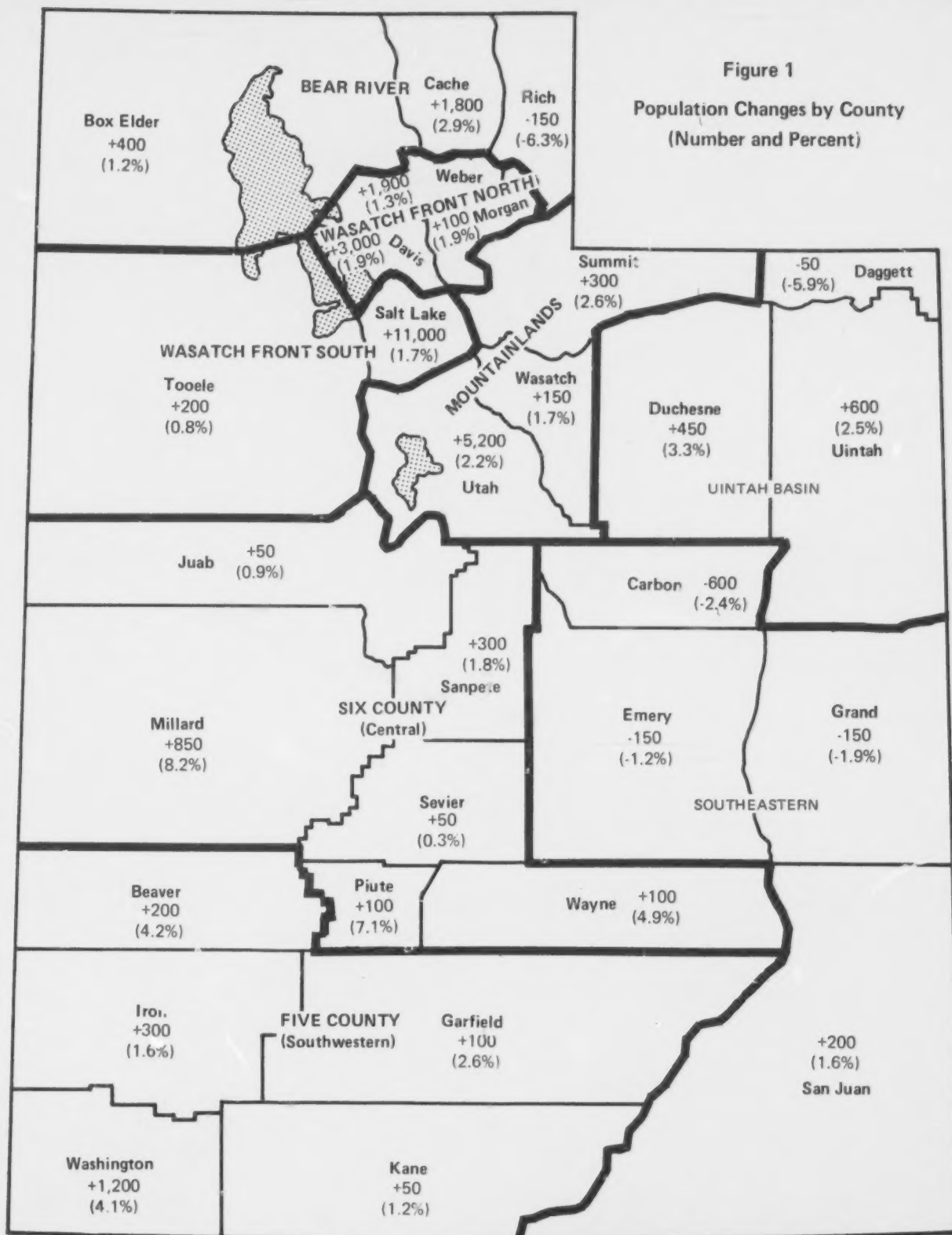
Of particular importance is the fact that for the first time since the decade of the sixties, there was net out-migration for the State of Utah. A decline in growth was expected given the recent economic conditions in the state. Out-migration was expected in some counties, but the direction of the migration for the state as a whole was surprising. The net out-migration resulted in natural increase accounting for all of Utah's population growth. The rate of out-migration was highest in the counties impacted by the decline in energy development, including Carbon, Emery, Grand, Rich and Daggett. In fact, these counties had net out-migration which exceeded natural increase, resulting in a decline in total population.

Most of Utah's population increase occurred in the four Wasatch Front Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. Salt Lake County increased by 11,000, Utah by 5,200, Davis by 3,000 and Weber by 1,900. These four counties collectively increased by 21,100 in population, which accounted for 77 percent of the total growth in the state. Counties which experienced more than 4 percent growth included Beaver, Millard, Piute, Washington and Wayne.

Figure 1 gives the absolute and percentage changes in population for each of the counties. Table 1 shows the population density for each county using the 1980 Census land area. The population of the state by multi-county planning district for the years 1970 through 1983 appears in Table 2.

Organization and Procedure

Coordination and staffing of the Utah Population Estimates Committee is the responsibility of the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, which contains the Utah State Census Data Center. The Committee's estimates represent the official estimates for the state and its counties. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education, Budget and Planning and members of local universities, businesses and research organizations. The Committee's participation in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates provides for exchange of data and other information between the Committee and the Bureau of the Census. The intent of this



exchange is to improve the quality of estimates of population for the state and its counties by both parties. A major goal of the Committee is to strive for

agreement in its estimates and Bureau of the Census figures.

Table 1
Utah Population Density by County
1982 and 1983

Location	Land Area		July 1, 1982			July 1, 1983		
	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	Population		Population Estimate	Population	
				per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.		per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.
Beaver	2,586	6,698	4,750	1.8	0.7	4,950	1.9	0.7
Box Elder	5,614	14,539	34,900	6.2	2.4	35,300	6.3	2.4
Cache	1,171	3,033	62,200	53.1	20.5	64,000	54.6	21.1
Carbon	1,479	3,831	24,600	16.6	6.4	24,000	16.2	6.3
Daggett	699	1,810	850	1.2	0.5	800	1.1	0.4
Davis	299	775	157,800	527.8	203.6	160,800	537.8	207.5
Duchesne	3,234	8,375	13,600	4.2	1.6	14,050	4.3	1.7
Emery	4,449	11,523	12,900	2.9	1.1	12,750	2.9	1.1
Garfield	5,148	13,333	3,850	0.7	0.3	3,950	0.8	0.3
Grand	3,689	9,554	8,100	2.2	0.8	7,950	2.2	0.8
Iron	3,302	8,551	18,300	5.5	2.1	18,600	5.6	2.2
Juab	3,396	8,796	5,800	1.7	0.7	5,850	1.7	0.7
Kane	3,898	10,095	4,200	1.1	0.4	4,250	1.1	0.4
Millard	6,818	17,659	10,400	1.5	0.6	11,250	1.6	0.6
Morgan	603	1,562	5,200	8.6	3.3	5,300	8.8	3.4
Piute	759	1,965	1,400	1.8	0.7	1,500	2.0	0.8
Rich	1,034	2,679	2,400	2.3	0.9	2,250	2.2	0.8
Salt Lake	756	1,959	655,000	866.4	334.4	666,000	881.0	340.0
San Juan	7,725	20,008	12,700	1.6	0.6	12,900	1.7	0.6
Sanpete	1,586	4,109	16,400	10.3	4.0	16,700	10.5	4.1
Sevier	1,910	4,946	15,600	8.2	3.2	15,650	8.2	3.2
Summit	1,865	4,831	11,400	5.1	2.4	11,700	6.3	2.4
Tooele	6,919	17,921	26,800	3.9	1.5	27,000	3.9	1.5
Uintah	4,479	11,600	24,000	5.4	2.1	24,600	5.5	2.1
Utah	2,018	5,226	235,500	116.7	45.1	240,700	119.3	46.1
Wasatch	1,191	3,084	8,700	7.3	2.8	8,850	7.4	2.9
Washington	2,422	6,272	29,600	12.2	4.7	30,800	12.7	4.9
Wayne	2,461	6,373	2,050	0.8	0.3	2,150	0.9	0.3
Weber	566	1,465	151,000	266.8	103.1	152,900	270.1	104.4
State Total	82,073	212,569	1,560,000	19.0	7.3	1,587,500	19.3	7.5

Table 2

**Population Estimates for Utah
by Multi-County Planning District**

	July 1 1970	July 1 1971	July 1 1972	July 1 1973	July 1 1974	July 1 1975	July 1 1976
Total	1,066,000	1,101,000	1,135,000	1,169,000	1,197,000	1,234,000	1,272,000
Bear River	72,300	73,150	74,400	76,100	77,600	79,700	81,900
Wasatch Front							
North	230,350	238,950	244,950	250,300	254,350	260,150	263,800
Wasatch Front							
South	483,000	489,000	498,900	513,950	527,150	544,350	562,950
Mountainlands	151,150	163,750	173,950	179,850	185,050	191,300	199,750
Six County	35,400	36,500	37,400	38,500	39,100	40,400	41,400
Five County	35,650	38,150	40,100	41,850	42,950	44,400	46,500
Uintah Basin	20,850	23,250	25,750	27,650	29,200	29,650	29,400
Southeastern	37,200	38,400	39,650	40,750	41,550	43,950	46,350

	July 1 1977	July 1 1978	July 1 1979	July 1 1980	July 1 1981	July 1 1982	July 1983
Total	1,316,000	1,364,000	1,416,000	1,474,000	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,587,500
Bear River	84,350	86,500	89,200	93,350	96,350	99,500	101,550
Wasatch Front							
North	270,900	278,300	289,100	298,250	307,100	314,000	319,000
Wasatch Front							
South	580,250	601,450	624,550	650,700	667,900	681,800	693,000
Mountainlands	209,700	219,900	229,000	239,450	248,800	255,600	261,250
Six County	42,550	44,200	45,600	47,500	49,150	51,650	53,100
Five County	48,800	51,100	53,650	55,900	58,150	60,700	62,550
Uintah Basin	30,550	31,350	32,400	34,100	36,050	38,450	39,450
Southeastern	48,850	50,950	52,450	54,650	56,400	58,300	57,600

Note: Column may not add to state total due to rounding.

*The Multi-County Planning Districts are constituted as follows: Bear River — Box Elder, Cache, Rich; Wasatch Front North — Morgan, Davis, Weber; Wasatch Front South — Salt Lake, Tooele; Mountainlands — Summit, Wasatch, Utah; Six County — Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne; Five County — Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington; Uintah Basin — Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah; Southeastern — Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan.

At its December 1983 meetings, the Committee reviewed the state population estimates derived from vital statistics, school enrollment data and L.D.S. membership data. Non-agricultural employment data was not used in making the 1983 estimates, due to the recent volatility in employment conditions. However, employment growth was used as a supplemental data source after the estimates were derived to

assure consistency between the magnitude and direction of growth for employment and population.

In years past, the Committee's estimates for individual counties seldom agreed with Bureau of the Census county estimates, but state totals were in close agreement. The Bureau of the Census is implementing new population estimation procedures

and presently there is some concern as to whether these new procedures adequately assess factors affecting Utah's population. Specifically, the Bureau of the Census technique seems to overstate significantly the population growth, possibly because lagged data are being used in a method that does not correct for the atypical age composition and birth rate of Utah. Until more information about the new estimating procedures is available, the Estimates Committee will not attempt to reconcile with Census estimates. The Committee feels that because it has more information on Utah's counties than does the Bureau of the Census, its own estimates are more representative of actual county populations.

The Committee has agreed to examine during the next several months, the Bureau of the Census and other population estimation procedures utilized by states, in an effort to upgrade the accuracy of the Utah estimates. If superior procedures can be developed, revision of the estimates for 1980-1983 will be made.

Table 5 contains July 1, 1982, county and state population estimates and the preliminary July 1, 1983, estimates. The revised intercensal population estimates for 1970-1980 are available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, September, 1981, Vol. 41, No. 9.

Methodology for Estimating Population

The Utah Population Estimates Committee utilizes two population estimating methods in obtaining its state and county estimates. Research has consistently shown that an average of two or more population estimating procedures produces more accurate estimates. The 1983 county population estimates, therefore, are basically an average of the school enrollment and L.D.S. membership methods with adjustment in a few counties because of atypical growth experiences.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method utilizes data from birth and death records in county of residence as a measure of the natural increase, and fall school enrollment changes as an indicator of net migration.

Natural Increase — Natural increase for any year is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths occurring to area residents in that year. The 1983 population estimates are based on the number

of resident births and deaths that occurred from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. The number of births and deaths occurring to Utah residents for the calendar years 1960-1982 is shown in Table 3. Since 1965, the number of births has increased in each year except 1972 and 1981. With only occasional reversals, the number of deaths has increased each year since 1960.

Migration Estimates — Natural increase is an actual count of the births and deaths occurring annually. However, since states and counties do not collect migration statistics, migration is an estimate.

Table 3
Resident Utah Births, Deaths,
and Natural Increase
1960-1982

Year	Births ^a	Deaths ^a	Natural Increase ^a
1960	26,272	5,996	20,275
1961	25,590	6,081	19,509
1962	26,213	6,325	19,888
1963	24,952	6,544	18,408
1964	23,844	6,404	17,440
1965	22,261	6,672	15,589
1966	22,601	6,850	15,751
1967	22,948	6,516	16,432
1968	23,193	6,882	16,311
1969	24,232	6,791	17,441
1970	26,969	7,063	19,906
1971	27,552	7,245	20,307
1972	26,911	7,323	19,588
1973	27,980	7,576	20,404
1974	29,945	7,380	22,565
1975	31,667	7,519	24,148
1976	35,310	7,472	27,838
1977	37,956	7,612	30,344
1978	38,811	7,871	30,940
1979	41,078	7,871	33,207
1980	41,786	8,103	33,682
1981	41,286	8,263	33,023
1982	41,537	8,502	33,035

^aCalendar Year.

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Utah State Department of Health.

Table 4
Components of Population Change in Utah Counties
1982 to 1983
School Enrollment Method

County	July 1, 1982 Population Estimates	1982 Grades 1-8	Grades 2-9 Expected	1983 Grades 2-9	Net Student Migration	Net Total Migration	Natural Increase	July 1, 1983 Population Estimates
Beaver	4,750	767	766	816	50	310	61	5,121
Box Elder	34,900	5,476	5,471	5,363	-108	-648	637	34,889
Cache	62,200	8,705	8,705	8,734	29	209	1,492	63,901
Carbon	24,600	3,620	3,617	3,407	-210	-1,428	396	23,568
Daggett	850	134	134	112	-22	-132	14	732
Davis	157,800	26,689	26,665	26,520	-145	-858	3,247	160,189
Duchesne	13,600	2,670	2,668	2,655	-13	-65	390	13,925
Emery	12,900	2,386	2,384	2,192	-192	-960	381	12,321
Garfield	3,850	654	653	650	-3	-18	84	3,916
Grand	8,100	1,155	1,154	1,087	-67	-469	128	7,759
Iron	18,300	2,938	2,935	2,914	-21	-126	379	18,553
Juab	5,800	1,036	1,035	1,022	-13	-78	98	5,820
Kane	4,200	712	711	685	-26	-156	69	4,113
Millard	10,400	1,861	1,859	2,042	183	1,023	203	11,626
Morgan	5,200	954	953	968	15	75	79	5,354
Piute	1,400	202	202	224	22	154	5	1,559
Rich	2,400	393	393	339	-54	-324	66	2,142
Salt Lake	655,000	95,045	94,959	94,322	-637	-4,387	12,604	663,217
San Juan	12,700	1,301 ^a	1,300 ^a	1,318 ^a	18	110	212	13,022
Sanpete	16,400	2,666	2,664	2,654	-10	-62	308	16,646
Sevier	15,600	2,328	2,326	2,273	-53	-371	227	15,456
Summit	11,400	1,708	1,706	1,732	26	182	217	11,799
Tooele	26,800	4,418	4,414	4,344	-70	-420	430	26,810
Uintah	24,000	4,359	4,355	4,315	-40	-240	623	24,383
Utah	235,500	35,204	35,172	34,846	-326	-2,179	6,447	239,768
Wasatch	8,700	1,514	1,513	1,504	-9	-54	170	8,816
Washington	29,600	4,706	4,702	4,825	123	738	571	30,909
Wayne	2,050	360	360	369	9	51	42	2,143
Weber	151,000	21,480	21,461	21,252	-209	-1,469	2,553	152,084
State Totals	1,560,000	235,449 ^a	235,237 ^a	233,484 ^a	-1,575	-10,504	32,133	1,580,541

^aSan Juan County: grades 1-5 used for 1982 enrollment, grades 2-6 used for 1983 enrollment.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee, like the Bureau of the Census, relies heavily upon school enrollment data as an indicator of migration.

To estimate net migration within the state and its counties, the Committee compares the survived enrollment in grades one through eight of the previous school year to grades two through nine of the present year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the area being estimated.

Total net migration for each county is derived by multiplying the county student migration estimate by the county population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population of the county for the previous year divided by the school enrollment of grades one through eight of the previous year. Table 4 shows, for each county, the student and total migration for 1982-1983 and natural increase for July 1982 - June 1983. The preliminary population estimate is finally obtained by adding natural increase and estimated net migration to the previous year's population estimate.

The school enrollment method, as described above, is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates. The Committee supplements these estimates, therefore, with other migration indicators such as L.D.S. membership and a count of employees on non-agricultural payrolls.

L.D.S. Membership Method

The L.D.S. Church annually audits its records and enumerates the members residing in each county of the state. The Committee uses this information to make current population estimates. The L.D.S. membership method uses a total population to L.D.S. membership ratio which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the L.D.S. membership of that year. This ratio is applied to the current L.D.S. membership to obtain a county population estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportion of L.D.S. membership and low migration rates. In 1983, the L.D.S. method produced a higher state total population estimate than did the school enrollment method. Their difference is not surprising in a period of modest out-migration, as there is likely to be a statistical association between L.D.S. membership and the ability and desire to postpone or avoid relocation.

This year some important improvements were made to the L.D.S. membership method. In previous years, yearly changes in L.D.S. membership were tabulated as of December 31. This practice introduced a six-month lag with respect to the July 1 dating of the population estimates. This year the L.D.S. Church made available, for the first time, data on July 1 of each year to estimate population changes from period to period. This improvement is of particular importance this year as the first six months of 1983 was a period of economic decline in certain counties and potentially a period of out-migration.

Local Coordination

Once the estimates were derived, they were sent to each county commission and to the seven Associations of Governments for review and comment. Written responses were received from five counties and one AOG. Telephone discussions were held with one additional county and one AOG. Of those responding, close agreement was reached on the estimates for seven counties, including Emery, Duchesne, Salt Lake, Wayne, Beaver, Garfield and Washington. Local planners and officials thought that the Committee's estimates for six counties (Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Sevier and Tooele) were too low. Two counties' estimates, Sanpete and Piute, were thought to be too high. The Committee did not find sufficient grounds to justify a modification of the estimates.

The local coordination effort is an important component of the estimation process. Although there will always be small differences between the Committee's estimates and estimates developed by local governments, it does assure the Committee that no major problems exist. The Committee is committed to keeping local governments informed of changes in estimation data and procedures.

Conclusion

Table 5 contains the results of each method used in arriving at the preliminary 1983 county population estimates. The average for the state of the L.D.S. membership method and school enrollment method was 1,587,500, and after discussion among the Committee members, this figure was agreed upon as the preliminary state estimate.

Table 5
Comparison Between LDS Method
and School Method with
Average Computed

County	July 1, 1982 Population Estimates	1983 LDS Membership Method	Fall 1983 School Enrollment Method	LDS Membership/ School Enrollment Method	July 1, 1983 Preliminary Population Estimates	1982-1983 Percentage Change
Beaver	4,750	4,804	5,121	4,962	4,950	4.2
Box Elder	34,900	35,612	34,889	35,250	35,300	1.2
Cache	62,200	64,209	63,901	64,055	64,000	2.9
Carbon	24,600	24,403	23,568	23,986	24,000	2.4
Daggett	850	845	732	788	800	-5.9
Davis	157,800	161,414	160,189	160,802	160,800	1.9
Duchesne	13,600	14,173	13,925	14,049	14,050	3.3
Emery	12,900	13,183	12,321	12,752	12,750	-1.2
Garfield	3,850	3,982	3,916	3,949	3,950	2.6
Grand	8,100	8,158	7,759	7,958	7,950	-1.9
Iron	18,300	18,640	18,553	18,596	18,600	1.6
Juab	5,800	5,871	5,820	5,846	5,850	0.9
Kane	4,200	4,407	4,113	4,260	4,250	1.2
Millard	10,400	10,898	11,626	11,262	11,250	8.2
Morgan	5,200	5,288	5,354	5,321	5,300	1.9
Piute	1,400	1,431	1,559	1,495	1,500	7.1
Rich	2,400	2,355	2,142	2,248	2,250	-6.3
Salt Lake	655,000	668,821	663,217	666,019	666,000	1.7
San Juan	12,700	12,807	13,022	12,914	12,900	1.6
Sanpete	16,400	16,771	16,646	16,708	16,700	1.8
Sevier	15,600	15,867	15,456	15,662	15,650	0.3
Summit	11,400	11,620	11,799	11,710	11,700	2.6
Tooele	26,800	27,095	26,810	26,952	27,000	0.8
Uintah	24,000	24,950	24,383	24,666	24,600	2.5
Utah	235,500	241,505	239,768	240,636	240,700	2.2
Wasatch	8,700	8,870	8,816	8,843	8,850	1.7
Washington	29,600	30,645	30,909	30,777	30,800	4.1
Wayne	2,050	2,125	2,143	2,134	2,150	4.9
Weber	151,000	153,733	152,084	152,908	152,900	1.3
State Totals	1,560,000	1,594,482	1,580,541	1,587,508	1,587,500	1.8

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Beginning with this issue of the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, substantial revisions have been made in the Utah Business Statistics. The major changes are: (1) The addition of national economic indicators; (2) The reduction in state data due to the discontinuing of some statistics

previously published; (3) The sequence of items has been rearranged for easier accessibility; and (4) These numbers were calculated and formatted for the first time with the aid of a personal computer, under the direction of Azar Shahabi, Research Assistant.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		% Chg.
	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982		Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	
Total Personal Income (qtrly.)	na	14,095.0	na	na	13,665.1	na
New Corporations (no.)	495	395	25.3	490.2	460.2	6.5
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	4,463.0	na	na	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	49.9	53.7	-7.1	55.6	57.2	-2.9
Lambs (cwt)	46.9	46.4	1.1	50.2	50.6	-0.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.2	13.2	0.0	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	81.C	65.0	24.6	77.4	64.9	19.3
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	26,936.0	na	na	na	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction^a (thous. of dol.):	131,500.0	90,700.0	45.0	487,108.3	87,408.3	457.3
Residential	82,000.0	48,000.0	70.8	61,633.3	38,408.3	60.5
Nonresidential	21,800.0	33,600.0	-35.1	37,550.0	36,050.0	4.2
Public Works and Utilities	27,700.0	9,100.0	204.4	387,950.0	12,966.7	2,891.9*
Total Permit Construction^b (thous. of dol.):	97,415.5	74,131.3	31.4	91,644.9	78,593.1	16.6
Residential	60,659.2	35,387.8	71.4	52,938.1	28,924.5	83.0
Nonresidential	24,409.3	25,760.9	-5.2	27,675.3	35,195.6	-21.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	12,347.0	12,982.6	-4.9	11,031.4	14,473.1	-23.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,345	788	70.7	1,179.0	626.1	88.3
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):	657.2	649.4	1.2	650.2	643.3	1.1
Total Employed Persons	619.9	599.6	3.4	597.8	595.9	0.3
Unemployed Persons	37.3	49.8	-25.1	52.3	47.4	10.5
Percent Total Labor Force	5.7	7.7	-26.0	8.1	7.4	9.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	581.3	562.7	3.3	561.4	561.0	0.1
Manufacturing	89.3	83.8	6.6	84.2	87.0	-3.2
Mining	14.2	16.3	-12.9	14.1	19.2	-26.9
Contract Construction	33.1	29.1	13.7	28.0	27.2	2.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.2	36.1	3.0	35.8	35.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	34.7	34.2	1.5	34.1	34.7	-1.8
Retail Trade	100.5	97.9	2.7	98.5	97.2	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	28.6	26.8	6.7	27.8	26.5	4.9
Services ^c	113.9	110.9	2.7	110.7	107.9	2.6
Federal Government	36.9	36.7	0.5	37.2	37.2	-0.2
State Government ^d	35.2	34.2	2.9	34.1	33.1	3.1
Local Government ^d	57.9	56.7	2.1	57.1	55.7	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.2	37.9	6.1	39.0	38.7	0.8
Mining	43.0	43.6	-1.4	41.9	42.8	-2.0
Contract Construction	37.4	39.0	-4.1	37.9	37.9	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	37.7	36.7	2.7	37.5	37.2	0.9
Retail Trade	28.9	27.6	4.7	28.6	28.1	1.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,698.4	9,869.3	-52.4	9,887.4	10,187.7	-2.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,851.0	1,620.6	14.2	1,751.4	1,641.4	6.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	35,740.0	38,964.5	-8.3	89,933.1	85,177.2	5.6
Sales and Use Tax	6,633.8	8,022.4	-17.3	32,667.9	32,076.3	1.8
Motor Fuel Tax	3,124.9	7,079.4	-55.9	5,438.9	5,730.0	-5.1
Individual Income Tax	13,791.1	12,700.9	8.6	29,601.0	26,899.8	10.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	4,851.5	3,331.3	45.6	2,876.8	3,240.1	-11.2
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,023.0	996.0	2.7	1,070.8	1,022.1	4.8
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,489.8	4,269.4	5.2	4,201.9	3,959.6	6.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	2,732.9	1,719.1	59.0	2,317.4	1,904.9	21.7
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	7,150.9	6,951.5	2.9	7,351.4	7,506.1	-2.1
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,117.0	1,428.0	-21.8	1,226.2	1,414.2	-13.3
Copper ^e (thous. metric tons)	15,366.0 ^p	15,421.0	-0.4	14,263.7	16,136.5	-11.6
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	497,944	515,986	-3.5	596,196.4	435,189.6	37.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	33,173	34,642	-4.2	34,964.8	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	258.4	na	na	310.0	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	796.7	667.0	19.4	952.1	1,032.3	-7.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	447,421	440,703	1.5	442,041.0	436,676.8	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	154,631	144,256	7.2	148,846.7	141,940.4	4.9
Electric Customers (residential)	407,337	396,353	2.8	405,265.4	399,383.8	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	38,522	37,180	3.6	38,577.4	37,939.6	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	398,472	392,069	1.6	401,191.6	391,910.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	527	551	-4.4	540.3	544.4	-0.8

*Reflects the impact of the construction of unit two of Intermountain Power Plant in Millard County.

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982		Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	48.0	46.6	3.0	45.9	45.6	0.6
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.7	-19.4	6.9	6.7	2.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,170.4	7,320.4	11.6	10,118.5	60,979.4	-83.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	108	78	38.5	160.1	63.6	151.8
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	306.5	597.0	-48.7	318.2	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	29,736	28,904	2.9	29,026.8	28,695.8	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,270	2,220	2.3	2,220.3	2,276.5	-2.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	40,781	39,875	2.3	40,541.3	39,654.2	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	45.2	43.9	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,898	36,912	2.7	37,402.3	36,460.2	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,571	6,281	4.6	6,421.7	6,012.5	6.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	301.1	289.7	3.9	292.1	289.5	0.9
Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.4	-33.8	7.2	6.9	3.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	48,876.0	25,111.8	94.6	42,487.9	37,117.2	14.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	750	332	125.9	570.1	217.6	162.0
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	5,801.6	10,674.0	-45.6	5,859.3	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	201,347	193,964	3.8	200,445.1	196,533.4	2.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	15,856	14,813	7.0	15,713.3	15,413.4	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	191,319	187,817	1.9	191,711.2	188,036.8	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	240	249	-3.6	246.3	247.8	-0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	208,895	205,845	1.5	207,059.5	204,897.7	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	101,653	95,005	7.0	97,637.5	93,958.8	3.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.2	65.2	3.1	63.7	64.1	-0.6
Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.6	-34.9	8.8	8.0	9.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,156.4	11,266.8	-27.6	9,577.8	7,500.3	27.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	94	90	4.4	100.8	59.1	70.5
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	685.9	1,352.9	-49.3	761.8	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	46,243	45,978	0.6	46,574.0	46,702.7	-0.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,969	5,147	-3.5	5,305.1	5,202.5	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	55,644	54,805.0	1.5	55,775.5	54,957.1	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67.0	0.0	66.3	69.0	-4.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,202	60,008	2.0	59,354.0	59,071.8	0.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,584	12,437	9.2	12,879.6	12,029.8	7.1
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.0	49.0	4.1	49.9	49.4	1.1
Unemployment Rate	7.3	9.4	-22.3	9.1	8.9	2.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,763.0	5,552.0	75.8	7,886.1	4,797.6	64.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	148	58	155.2	80.3	42.3	90.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	508.0	941.9	-46.1	542.0	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	49,352	48,746	1.2	49,121.6	48,470.8	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,355	4,324	0.7	4,368.4	4,314.1	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,206	44,646	1.3	45,299.5	44,742.5	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	85	-10.6	82.0	81.8	0.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	43,419	43,173	0.6	43,197.6	43,029.8	0.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,816	9,478	3.6	9,597.7	9,301.0	3.2

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
 New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
 New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
 Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
 Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
 Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
 Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
 Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
 Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
 Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
 Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
 Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:

- ^a Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
- ^b Obtained from Utah Construction Report
- ^c Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
- ^d Includes public schools and colleges
- ^e To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

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NATIONAL DATA

	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	% Chg.
12 Month Average						
U.S. Gross National Product (qtrly.)	na	5,109.6	na	na	3,060.1	na
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)	2,811.9	2,617.8	7.4	2,707.5	2,549.6	6.2
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	155.1	135.7	14.3	144.1	140.3	2.7
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtrly.)	321.6	303.2	6.1	300.1	321.6	-6.7
Index of Leading Indicators	162.4 ^P	138.6	17.2	152.3	136.2	11.8
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	294.6	294.1	-0.2	296.0	287.1	3.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	285.7	279.6	2.2	283.2	276.7	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	326.8	320.7	1.9	321.5	312.5	2.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	305.0	295.5	3.2	296.6	290.5	2.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	362.9	338.7	7.1	353.6	323.1	9.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	425.1	425.0	.0	419.7	414.9	1.2
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	287.9	284.1	1.3	284.9	278.9	2.2
GNP Price Deflator (qtrly.)	218.6 ^P	210.0	4.1	214.2	205.4	4.3
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	111.9	110.8	1.0	111.3	109.9	1.2
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	102.6	99.2	3.8	100.2	99.7	0.5
Unemployment Rate	8.8	10.5	-16.2	10.0	9.3	7.0
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	16,226.8	12,359.2	31.3	15,895.3	12,507.7	27.1
Residential	8,221.4	5,548.6	48.2	7,445.4	4,577.7	62.6
Nonresidential	5,795.2	4,955.5	16.9	5,098.2	4,974.0	2.5
Non-Building	2,710.2	1,855.1	46.1	3,351.7	2,956.0	13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	145,153	101,949	42.4	137,221.7	82,928.3	65.5
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.71	7.75	12.4	8.5	11.2	-24.5
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.21	10.51	6.7	10.7	12.6	-15.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.00	12.52	-12.1	10.9	15.6	-30.2
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.80	13.86	-14.9	12.4	14.8	-16.4

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

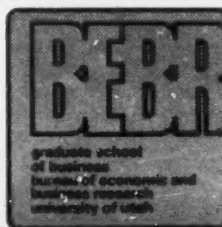
Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer and producer price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross National Product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

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The Utah Economic Recovery of 1983-1984

By Douglas A. Macdonald¹

Introduction

The Utah economy clearly did not recover from the 1981 - 1982 recession until the middle of 1983. To some extent the weather played a key role in inhibiting economic performance, bringing spot flooding and mudslides which "dampened" spring buying and economic activity. Certainly the great landslide at Thistle, Utah which cut off railroad and highway transportation from the coal fields to the West increased unemployment in that area of the state. Soft oil and uranium prices as well as decreasing copper prices kept unemployment high in other mining sectors. The year over-year average of employment growth in 1983 was only 1 percent, but December, 1982 to December, 1983 employment (Chart 1) rose 4 percent. Retail sales also did not show much improvement until the second and third quarters of 1983, when they grew 7.5 and 11.9 percent respectively.

The outlook for the Utah economy in 1984 is considerably better than its performance during the first three years of this decade. Employment will increase at a 3.5 percent rate, creating 20,000 jobs. Nonagricultural wages and salaries should increase 9.2 percent due to a 5.5 percent average job compensation increase, and a 3.5 percent increase in number of jobs. Retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases will grow about 11.5 percent in 1984, following a 7.5 percent gain in 1983. Although the mining industry is expected to make only a partial recovery in 1984, growth is expected in (1) defense and aerospace manufacturing; (2) service industries including ski-related tourism, business and health services; and (3) local education employment. These expanding sectors will provide the impetus for personal income growth of 9.0 percent.

In this article, Utah's economic recovery in 1983-84 is described in terms of employment growth, retail sales, and business equipment purchases. In addition, the status of state government finances in 1983-84 is discussed, including recent tax legislation changes. Finally, an economic outlook for 1984 and the decade is presented.

¹Douglas A. Macdonald is a tax economist with the Utah State Tax Commission. The forecasts made in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Utah State Tax Commission, the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, or the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Employment

Utah non-agricultural employment turned around in the third quarter of 1983 after four straight quarters of employment losses (Table 1). Solid employment gains during the latter half of 1981 were squelched as Utah belatedly entered the recession during the first quarter of 1982. Utah employment was at its lowest ebb during the fourth quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983, when employment was 1 percent lower than the previous year's level. The estimated growth rate of 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983 significantly exceeds growth rates during the 1981 recovery.

Table 1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Quarter
1980 - 1983

	Nonagricultural Employment (millions)			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
1st Quarter	545.8	547.4	555.7	550.6
2nd Quarter	552.5	554.4	561.7	557.8
3rd Quarter	547.6	562.2	560.1	569.1
4th Quarter	557.2	568.2	561.7	583.3 ^a
Percent Change				
	80-81	81-82	82-83	
1st Quarter	.3	1.5	-0.9	
2nd Quarter	.3	1.3	-0.7	
3rd Quarter	2.7	-0.4	1.6	
4th Quarter	2.0	-1.1	3.9	

^aPreliminary estimate.

Source: 1980-1982 - Utah Department of Employment Security *Annual Report 1980-1982*, Vol. III, *Labor Market Information*. 1983 - Records of the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Mining

Employment in Utah's mining industry peaked in 1981 at 20,300 (Table 2). The average price per barrel of Utah oil also peaked that year at \$33.80. Taxable purchases by coal companies, oil and gas extractors and non-metallic mineral firms (except coal) rose from \$98.6 million in 1980 to \$186.6 million in 1981, up 89 percent. The oil exploration boom occurred along the northeastern corner of the state which borders Colorado and Wyoming. In 1981 a large oil field, Anschutz, was discovered along the Overthrust Belt in Summit County, which is expected to produce 5 to 10 million barrels per year in 1984. Production from this field is expected to offset

natural decline in the state's older, large fields. Utah oil production might reach 30 million barrels in 1984, valued at \$28.50 per barrel (Table 3).

After OPEC dropped its oil prices in early 1983 to \$29.00 per barrel, drilling activities fell 27 percent sending Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett Counties (bordering Colorado) into a bust. In addition, by 1982 copper prices dropped to 73 cents per pound from \$1.03 in 1980, forcing Kennecott-Utah Copper Division to lay off 2,400 workers, reducing its force by about 34 percent to 4,600.

Further reductions in mining employment occurred in 1983 as coal production, which reached an all-time high in 1982 at 17.6 million tons, dropped precipitously (32 percent) to about 14 million tons in 1983. Soft demand for uranium and steel forced employment cutbacks in those industries as well.

Although mining employment appears to have stabilized in 1983 at about 15,000 jobs, it is evident that the current U.S. recovery has done little to stimulate the specific mining sectors in Utah, except perhaps to stabilize further decline.

Construction

In contrast to the mining industry, construction employment rebounded sharply during 1983 (Table 2). Dwelling unit permits rose 91 percent in 1983 to 14,664. Single family permits rose 84.5 percent, but multiple-family units increased a notable 122 percent. Residential construction value increased a substantial 89 percent in 1983, more than offsetting a decline in nonresidential construction value of 28 percent. The permit value of nonresidential construction does not include, however, construction costs in 1983 for two large coal fired power plants. The Intermountain Power Project (IPP) located in the central part of the state expended \$502 million in 1983 on construction, substantially greater than the \$159 million expended in 1982. Employment at IPP increased from 634 jobs in December, 1982 to 2,340 in November, 1983 and should peak in 1984 at about 3,200. The Bonanza Power Plant in Uintah County in the northeastern corner of the state expended about \$200 million in 1983. In total these two power plants expended more than double the permit value of other nonresidential projects in the state, assisting in the growth of total nonresidential construction employment.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment in the latter half of 1983 rebounded close to 1981 levels. Not unlike

Table 2
Employment, Wages and Taxes for
1981 - 1984

Indicator	Units	Actual 1981	Actual 1982	Estimate 1983	Forecast 1984	Percent Change 81 to 82	Percent Change 82 to 83	Percent Change 83 to 84
Utah Employment	Thous.	558.4	559.3	565.0	585.0	0.2	1.0	3.5
Mining		20.3	18.2	13.9	14.5	-10.8	-23.6	4.3
Construction		28.3	26.9	28.6	32.0	-4.9	6.3	11.9
Manufacturing		89.3	85.7	85.3	90.0	-4.0	-0.5	5.5
Transportation, Com., Public Utilities		34.5	35.5	35.9	37.0	2.9	1.1	3.1
Trade		130.9	131.6	133.3	135.5	0.5	1.3	1.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate		26.3	26.6	28.1	29.0	1.1	5.6	3.2
Services		103.8	108.3	111.3	115.0	4.3	2.8	3.3
Government		124.9	126.5	128.7	132.0	1.3	1.7	2.6
Utah Wages and Salaries								
Average Nonagricultural Wage	Dollar	14,774	15,612	16,310	17,207	5.7	4.5	5.5
Total Nonagricultural Wages	\$ Million	8,250.0	8,735.0	9,215.0	10,066	5.9	5.5	9.2
U.S. Disposable Income Rate	Percent	83.9	84.5	85.3	85.1	0.7	0.9	-0.2
Real Disposable Nonagricultural Wages	\$ Million	3,547.0	3,567.0	3,644.0	3,783.0	0.6	2.2	3.8
Utah Personal Income	\$ Million	12,854	13,788	14,630	15,941	7.3	6.1	9.0
Wage and Salary Distribution	\$ Million	8,455.0	8,972.0	9,402.0	10,270	6.1	4.8	9.2
Other Labor Income	\$ Million	754.0	855.0	930.0	986.0	13.4	8.8	6.0
Proprietors - Farm	\$ Million	81.0	46.0	43.0	56.0	-43.2	-6.5	30.2
Proprietors - Non-Farm	\$ Million	506.0	493.0	661.0	740.0	-2.6	34.1	12.0
Less: Social Insurance	\$ Million	-674.0	-727.0	-763.0	-855.0	7.9	5.0	12.1
Residence Adjustment	\$ Million	14.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	7.1	6.7	0.0
Dividends, Interest, Rent	\$ Million	2,122.0	2,329.0	2,375.0	2,568.0	9.8	2.0	8.1
Transfer Payments	\$ Million	1,595.0	1,805.0	1,966.0	2,160.0	13.2	8.9	9.9
State Tax Collections	FY	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85			
Sales and Use Taxes	\$ Million	385.3	388.7	461.0	530.0	0.9	18.6	15.0
Sales Tax Speedup	\$ Million			40.0	0.0			-100
Individual Income Taxes	\$ Million	330.8	348.0	380.0	415.6	5.2	9.2	9.4
Corporate Income Taxes	\$ Million	40.9	33.8	39.5	54.0	-17.4	16.9	36.7
Motor Fuel Taxes	\$ Million	67.7	68.7	68.5	85.7	1.5	-0.3	25.1

Sources: 1981 - 1982 Data:

Utah Employment, Wages, Income: Utah Department of Employment Security.

U.S. Disposable Income: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Philadelphia, February 1984.

Real Wages and Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

1983 - 1984 Data: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Table 3
Economic Indicators for 1983 and 1984
Utah and United States

Economic Indicators	Units	Actual CY 1981	Actual CY 1982	Preliminary Actual CY 1983	Preliminary Forecast CY 1984	Percent Change 81-82	Percent Change 82-83	Percent Change 83-84
Production								
United States								
Real GNP	1972 \$	1,503.00	1,485.00	1,536.00	1,613.00	-1.2	3.4	5.0
Steel and Mill Production	1967=100	102.30	62.200	76.90	87.10	-39.2	23.6	13.3
New Cars and Trucks	Million	8.50	8.00	9.40	10.80	-5.9	17.5	14.9
Housing Starts	Million	1.10	1.08	1.75	1.70	-1.8	62.0	-2.9
Mfg. Plant & Equip. Expansion	\$ Billion	126.80	119.70	111.40	129.60	-5.6	-6.9	16.3
Utah								
Coal Production	M Tons	14.60	17.60	14.00	14.00	20.5	-20.5	0.0
Oil Production	M bbl	26.60	26.70	28.00	30.00	0.4	4.9	7.1
Dwelling Units	Thous.	9.30	7.70	14.70	16.00	-17.2	90.9	8.8
Residential Construction	\$ Million	452.00	348.00	657.00	680.00	-23.0	88.8	3.5
Nonresidential Const.	\$ Million	478.00	444.00	321.00	362.00	-7.1	-27.7	12.8
Consumer Indicators								
Utah								
Births	Thous.	41.40	41.50	39.40	41.00	0.2	-5.1	4.1
Deaths	Thous.	8.30	8.50	-8.50	-8.70	2.4	0.0	2.4
Net Migration	Thous.	13.00	7.00	3.40	7.70	-46.2	-149	--
Population	Thous.	1,520.00	1,560.00	1,587.50	1,627.50	2.6	1.8	2.5
Marriages and Divorces	Thous.	26.00	26.80	26.30	27.50	3.1	-1.9	4.6
United States								
Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	73.00	68.00	87.40	86.10	-6.8	28.5	-1.5
Retail Sales	\$ Billion	87.30	89.50	98.60	108.10	2.5	10.2	9.6
Utah								
Gross Taxable Sales	\$ Million	9,857.00	10,020.00	10,780.00	12,018.00	1.7	7.6	11.5
Prices								
United States								
Compensation/Hour	1977=100	145.90	158.30	167.80	177.10	8.5	6.0	5.5
Productivity/Hour	1977=100	105.20	106.60	113.10	118.30	1.3	6.1	4.6
GNP Deflator	1972=100	195.10	206.90	215.70	226.40	6.0	4.3	5.0
CPI December	1967=100	281.50	293.30	303.50	321.10	4.2	3.5	5.8
Copper Prices	\$ per lb	0.84	0.73	0.77	0.72	-13.1	5.5	-6.5
Utah								
Crude Oil Prices	\$ per bbl	33.80	30.80	30.00	28.50	-8.9	-2.6	-5.0
Reg. & Unleaded Gas FY	\$ per gal	1.33	1.24	1.20	1.26	-6.8	-3.2	5.0
Financial								
United States								
Money Supply, M 2	\$ Billion	1,794.90	1,959.50	2,214.70	2,410.40	9.2	13.0	8.8
Corporate Profits	\$ Billion	227.00	174.20	211.70	260.20	-23.3	21.5	22.9
Fed. Budget Deficit	\$ Billion	60.00	149.50	186.70	172.00	149.2	24.9	-7.9
Bank Prime Rate	Percent	18.87	14.86	10.79	11.57	-21.3	-27.4	7.2
90-Day Treas. Bills	Percent	14.08	12.18	8.61	9.08	-13.5	-29.3	5.5
New Home Convertible Mortgage Rates	Percent	14.17	14.47	12.40	12.60	2.1	-14.3	1.6
Consumer Installment Extensions	\$ Billion	332.30	343.30	377.60	417.00	3.3	10.0	10.4

(Continued page 5)

Table 3 (Continued)

Sources: 1981 - 1983 Data

U.S. data except as listed below: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Philadelphia, February 1984.

Copper Prices: *Engineering News and Mining Journal*, February 1983.

Mortgage Rates: *Federal Home Loan Bank Board News*, March 8, 1983.

Utah Data

Coal Production: Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.

Oil Production: Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division.

Construction: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Vital Statistics: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics.

Population: Utah Population Work Committee.

Net Migration, Sales, Oil and Gas Prices: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

1984 Forecasts

U.S. forecasts except as listed below: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, *Quarterly Model Outlook*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Philadelphia, February 1984.

Copper Prices and Mortgage Rates: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Utah forecasts except as listed below: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Population: Utah Population Work Committee.

other states in 1982, manufacturing employment dropped 7.7 percent between the first quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983 — losing some 6,700 jobs. About 2,400 of those job losses were in primary metals and related to the Kennecott layoffs. Another 1,700 jobs were lost to workers employed with U.S. Steel Corporation in Utah County. Except for the transportation equipment sector which includes the Utah divisions of Morton Thiokol, Inc. and Hercules, Inc., declines in the other manufacturing sectors were widespread. Chemical and petroleum product employment dropped 600 jobs, down 14.6 percent. Most of the other sectors declined between 5 and 10 percent during 1982.

The steady performance of the transportation equipment sector throughout the recession was attributed to U.S. Department of Defense and NASA contracts. Department of Defense prime contract awards to Utah firms increased 61 percent in 1981, 39 percent in 1982, and 29 percent more in 1982 to over \$722 million. In 1983 employment in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector increased 21 percent (December to December). Morton Thiokol, a producer of jet fuel and other products, and Hercules, Inc., which produces graphite and other rocket parts, are among the chief private sector employers in the state (Table 4).

Defense contracts were at least partially accountable for the 15 percent employment increase (December to December) in the electrical equipment and supplies sector in 1983. Two large defense contractors in this sector are Sperry Univac - Defense Systems Division and National Semiconductor Corporation. Sperry recently received a five-year contract

amounting to \$433 million to build shipboard computers for the U.S. Navy.

The entire manufacturing sector rose 8.5 percent from December, 1982 to December, 1983. Job declines, however, occurred in primary metals (copper, steel), food products, and in the refineries (chemical and petroleum products).

Services

In contrast to the manufacturing sector, Utah's service sector has steadily increased since 1981 (Table 2). Service employment grew 3.3 percent from December, 1982 to December, 1983, with personal, business, and amusement employment growing 4.4 percent. The opening of a new Sheraton Hotel in Salt Lake City and two new motels boosted hotel and other lodging places employment by 10 percent in 1983. The 2.3 percent growth in medical and other health services employment represents that industry's response to Utah's continued population growth as well as Utah's role as a center for specialized health care within the intermountain region.

Government

Federal government employment represents a relatively important, though gradually diminishing, share of Utah's total employment. In December 1983, 6.3 percent of Utah's work force was employed by the federal government compared to 3 percent nationwide. The federal government's presence is attributed to its ownership of 60 percent of Utah land, several key military installations in northern Utah (Hill Air Force Base, Ogden Defense Depot,

Table 4
Utah's Largest Employers^a
Fourth Quarter, 1983

Rank	SIC ^b	Name	Employment Range
1	9711	U.S. Hill Air Force Base	10,000 and Over
2	8221	Brigham Young University	10,000 and Over
3	8221	University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	10,000 and Over
4	8211	Granite School District	6,000 to 6,999
5	4811	Mountain Bell	6,000 to 6,999
6	1021	Kennecott Inc.	5,000 to 5,999
7	8211	Jordan School District	5,000 to 5,999
8	3724	Morton Thiokol Inc.	5,000 to 5,999
9	3573	Sperry Univac	4,000 to 4,999
10	5311	ZCMI	4,000 to 4,999
11	4911	Utah Power & Light Company	3,000 to 3,999
12	9711	Tooele Army Depot	3,000 to 3,999
13	9199	Salt Lake County	3,000 to 3,999
14	3312	U.S. Steel Corporation	3,000 to 3,999
15	8221	Utah State University	3,000 to 3,999
16	3728	Hercules Inc.	3,000 to 3,999
17	8211	Davis County School District	3,000 to 3,999
18	4311	U.S. Post Office	3,000 to 3,999
19	8211	Salt Lake School District	3,000 to 3,999
20	8211	Alpine School District	2,000 to 2,999
21	6025	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000 to 2,999
22	9311	U.S. Internal Revenue Service	2,000 to 2,999
23	4011	Union Pacific Railroad	2,000 to 2,999
24	8062	LDS Hospital	2,000 to 2,999
25	5912	Grand Central Inc.	2,000 to 2,999
26	8211	Weber County School District	2,000 to 2,999
27	5411	Smith's Food King	2,000 to 2,999
28	5411	Albertson's	2,000 to 2,999
29	9199	Salt Lake City Corporation	2,000 to 2,999
30	3841	Deseret Medical Inc.	2,000 to 2,999
31	8221	Weber State College	2,000 to 2,999
32	4923	Mountain Fuel Supply Company	1,000 to 1,999
33	9621	Utah Department of Transportation	1,000 to 1,999
34	3679	National Semiconductor Corporation	1,000 to 1,999
35	9711	U.S. Defense Depot - Ogden	1,000 to 1,999
36	5411	Safeway Stores	1,000 to 1,999
37	5311	J.C. Penney Company, Inc.	1,000 to 1,999
38	5311	Sears Roebuck & Company	1,000 to 1,999
39	8062	Holy Cross Hospital	1,000 to 1,999
40	8062	Veterans Administration Hospital	1,000 to 1,999

^aThe Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is believed to be one of the largest employers in Utah; however, no employment figures are available.

^bStandard Industrial Classification.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Service, February 1984.

Tooele Army Depot) as well as the regional Internal Revenue Service Processing Center.

State and local government employment also comprises a higher percent of employment (16.0 percent) than the nation (14.2) due to large demands for public education. Its growth is consistent with population trends in Utah — 2.6 percent in 1983.

Trade; Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

These three sectors have experienced steady employment growth in the past two years. The development of the Western Airlines hub at Salt Lake City International Airport gave the transportation sector a boost in 1982 which partially offset employment declines of other air carriers, railroads and trucking firms. Finance, insurance and real estate employment which leveled off during 1981 and the first half of 1982, began to increase in the third quarter and registered gains of 5.7 percent in 1983.

The eventual export of electricity from two large power plants will lend strength in future years to the public utilities sector.

Retail Sales, Services and Business Equipment Purchases

The sales data published by the Utah State Tax Commission in recent years have aided economists in understanding the complexity of Utah's economy, as well as significant structural shifts within its component parts. Sales by industry for the state, counties, and major cities have been derived from the quarterly sales and use tax remittances of Utah businesses.² Sales in the mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade sectors to a large extent represent purchases of equipment or component parts which become part of a structure. As of the third quarter of 1983, these purchases were still in decline, dropping from \$758 million in the third quarter of 1981 to the \$644 million level in 1983's third quarter.

² Sales tax is applied to sales and rentals of tangible personal property (except that which becomes integral to a product) as well as repairs to personal property, admissions, meals, and lodging. Use tax is levied upon out-of-state purchases and rentals of tangible property intended for use in Utah. The purchaser is required to remit use tax; however, the tax is not applicable if sales tax on the property was paid in the state in which the property was purchased.

Quarterly sales data are published in *Gross Retail Sales and Purchases in the State of Utah*, Utah State Tax Commission.

Despite the recession retail sales increased during 1982 over 5 percent, performing substantially better than U.S. retail sales which increased 2.7 percent (in current dollars). Retail trade fell behind national growth rates in the first two quarters of 1983, however. A combination of over-production of coal and the Thistle landslide which shut off Utah's coal fields from its western railroad routes sent Utah unemployment into a "saddle" effect just as the nation's unemployment rate began to drop. A very wet spring along with a rapid thaw in late May — early June combined to flood Utah's streams and rivers. Spot flooding occurred and mudslides endangered the lives of a few hundred people. Retail sales did slow due to cautious and restrained consumer buying during these apprehensive times. Then in the third quarter of 1983 pent-up demand for consumer goods was unleashed as retail sales increased 11.9 percent over 1982's third quarter sales.

The leading sectors in Utah's recovery during the third quarter of 1983 were durable goods sales, specifically building and garden (up 26.2 percent), motor vehicle dealers (up 26.9 percent), and furniture and home furnishing (up 22.1 percent). These interest-sensitive sectors fared quite well as interest rates declined from 1982 peaks and as real disposable income grew due to increasing employment and lower inflation rates. New dwelling units, up 91 percent in Utah during 1983, certainly had an impact on building and garden and the furniture sectors. A 26.8 percent increase of new car and truck sales in Utah can be explained by significantly improved consumer confidence and rapidly decelerating unemployment.

Although sales increases of nondurable goods did not reach double-digit levels, they did better than the 3.8 percent inflation rate. Sales at food stores grew 8.3 percent, while those at eating and drinking places increased 9.8 percent. Sales at general merchandise and apparel stores were up moderately at 4.5 and 5.8 percent rates, respectively.

After two consecutive years of 17 percent increases (1981 and 1982) sales of goods and taxable services in Utah's service sector registered only moderate gains in 1983. Lodging sales declined in the third quarter compared to the previous year's sales, suggesting that tourists were discouraged from visiting Utah due to widespread news reports about flooding and mudslides. The decreases in expenditures for services may also reflect a change in consumer spending preferences, i.e., purchasing a new automobile versus repairing an older vehicle.

State Government Finances

As fiscal year 1982-83 came to a close, state finance officials became acutely aware that the state was headed toward a \$20 to \$30 million General Fund (and Uniform School Fund) deficit. The Governor's 2.75 percent budget reduction initiated earlier in the year would not fill the gap created by falling withholding taxes and flat sales tax growth. A special legislative session which met late in June allowed the state to transfer \$31 million held in other funds to be used in the 1982-83 year. One large source transferred, due to a favorable ruling by the State Supreme Court, was royalty earnings from the State Land Fund. The state also expended funds normally held in trust for protested tax payments amounting to \$10 million. Due to additional agency savings of over \$50 million particularly in capital outlay, the state ended the fiscal year with an \$11 million surplus.

The reworking of 1983-84 revenue forecasts in June, 1983 tempered by skidding receipts in almost every major category convinced the Utah Legislature to institute a "temporary" sales tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent between October 1, 1983 and September 30, 1984. As with the Emergency Revenue Act of 1933 which instituted Utah's sales tax temporarily, the tax hike was made indefinite during the January, 1984 budget session.

With Utah having the highest birth rate in the nation, the Utah public school system has been challenged to meet the demands of school enrollment increases which have been growing 3.2 percent per year since 1980. This compares to a 1 percent growth rate in the 1970's. The strain is particularly acute in suburbs with young families along the Wasatch Front. In response to growing class size, as well as to national and state education task forces which have demonstrated the need for improvements to the existing system, Governor Scott M. Matheson proposed a 17 percent increase in the State Supported Minimum School Program for the 1984-85 budget. His proposal included a 4 percent funding increase for growth in the numbers of students, a 6 percent salary increase and the balance going for education reforms, such as a four-level career ladder and special purpose programs designed to improve productivity.

In the face of an historically, fiscally conservative, veto-proof, Republican Legislature, Governor Matheson recommended increasing General Fund spending statewide by 16.8 percent. But revenue forecasters foresaw only an 8.6 percent increase in

revenues during fiscal year 1984-85. In order to finance the 16.8 percent spending increase, the governor called for \$148 million in General Fund tax increases. The largest tax package proposal in Utah history included increasing individual income taxes 10 percent by allowing only 25 percent of federal income taxes as a deduction and enlarging the brackets to lighten the load on lower and middle incomes. The Governor also proposed to continue the $\frac{1}{2}$ percent sales tax increase, broaden the sales tax base to include non-medical professional services, increase the corporate income tax rate from 4 to 6 percent and increase the severance tax on oil and natural gas from 2 to 6 percent. He also proposed a three cent per gallon hike (from 11 cents to 14 cents) in the gasoline and diesel tax to augment the Transportation Fund.

The 1984 Legislature adopted half of the governor's proposals, which will raise about \$75 million in new revenue. As mentioned above, the state sales tax rate was extended indefinitely at 4.5/8 percent. The Legislature increased the corporate income tax rate from 4 to 5 percent and doubled the severance tax on oil and gas companies from 2 to 4 percent. The Legislature also increased the gasoline tax to the Governor's recommended level at 14 cents per gallon. Neither the restructuring of the individual income tax, nor the extension of sales tax to non-medical professional services were given a hearing, even at the committee level. Instead of requiring large sales taxpayers to remit sales taxes monthly, as the Governor proposed, for the purpose of funding one-time flooding expenses, the 1984 Legislature required large taxpayers (with annual tax liability in excess of \$96,000) to file April and May taxes early, on June 15 each year.

In September, 1983 the price of copper began to dip below 70 cents per pound, putting extreme pressures upon Kennecott Copper Division of SOHIO. Kennecott had managed to survive continual price declines since 1981 as about 20 percent of its revenues came from gold and silver. After significant layoffs in 1982 the company still was in the red as metal prices dipped lower and lower. On the basis of possibly investing upwards of \$400 million to modernize its open pit mine, Kennecott (and eventually the entire mining industry) made a strong pitch to the 1984 Utah Legislature to:

1. Exempt from sales and use tax, new construction, expansion or modernization in excess of \$200,000 per year of any mine, mill, reduction work, smelter, refinery

(except for oil and gas refineries) for ten years;

2. Exclude from assessed value, construction work in progress (CWIP) on improvements and personal property, thus exempting it from the property tax.

Consultants estimated the annual cost to the state of the sales tax proposal at about \$5 million per year and \$20 million per year for the property tax abatement. Since the Kennecott share of the latter tax cut would have been only 11 percent of the total, the property tax proposal was not very well targeted and was not passed. On the other hand, the sales tax exemption could be legally specified to the mining industry, thereby Kennecott's share of the relief would be about 55 percent. The Legislature approved the sales tax exemption but limited the duration to five years and increased the exemption floor to \$500,000 per year.

A Brighter Utah Economy in 1984

Due to the recent, stunning increases in Utah employment coupled with favorable short term prospects in Utah's manufacturing, services, construction and government sectors, the economic outlook is bullish for Utah during 1984. Employment in Utah is estimated at 585,000 jobs for 1984 (Table 2) an increase of 20,000 jobs over 1983. Significant increases in the manufacturing sector are foreseen where about 5,000 jobs will be created. About 2,000 new jobs alone will be added due to Hercules' expansion in rocket motors and lightweight graphite fibers production. In addition, Morton Thiokol will be hiring workers in response to a recent \$220 million contract with NASA to build space shuttle motors. A Utah State Tax Commission supply/demand model estimates that Utah housing starts will continue to climb by almost 9 percent in 1984 to 16,000 units from the 14,664 starts in 1983. About 1,000 additional construction jobs will be created as the \$5.8 billion Intermountain Power Project phases into peak construction during 1984. Thus, construction employment will be increasing about 12 percent. Both the services and government sectors should continue to grow due to continued population growth of about 3 percent and an improving tourism picture.

The 3.5 percent job growth combined with 5.5 percent growth in compensation will increase non-agricultural wages (Table 2) by 9.2 percent in 1984. Real disposable nonagricultural wages in Utah should

grow about 3.8 percent, a factor which bodes well for consumer spending. Personal income should grow commensurately with wages, at about 9 percent during 1984. Incorporated in this estimate are 12 percent increases in proprietor's income and social security taxes, offsetting each other. The increases in all proprietors' income of \$92 million offset the increases in social security taxes of \$92 million. Dividends, interest, and rent are expected to rebound about 8 percent in 1984.

Retail sales which only grew 1.8 percent in 1982 began to slowly increase during the middle of 1983, then sharply escalated during the second half of 1983. Recent collections at the State Tax Commission indicate that fourth quarter sales have increased 16 percent.

Retail sales and services are expected to grow about 9.5 percent in 1984. Business equipment purchases may grow over 16 percent in 1984, due primarily to a very weak 1983 growth of only 4.1 percent. Overall retail sales, services and business equipment purchases should grow 11.5 percent in 1984 with strong gains in the first three quarters, followed by a tapering off in the fourth quarter of 1984.

Forecast for the 1980's

- Over the next five years population will grow about 2.5 percent per year, compared to the 3.3 percent compounded annual growth rate experienced in the 1970's.
- Employment growth will probably average between 2 and 3 percent in the 1980's compared to the 6 percent growth rate in the last decade.
- Assuming employment will increase by a forecasted 3.5 percent in 1984, growth during the first four years of this decade will only be 1.4 percent per year.
- Modest growth in the mining industry during the middle and late 1980's will be offset by expansion of defense and space-related manufacturing, biomedical research and engineering, and recreation and business services.
- Real income growth of about 4 to 5 percent per year in the 1980's will be induced by growth in these industries together with increased residentiary demands. This compares with 5.5 percent real income growth between 1970 and 1980 and about a 3.8 percent real growth rate between 1980 and 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1982	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1983	1982	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (qtrly.)	na	14,095.0	na	na	13,726.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	462	389	18.8	496.3	455.9	8.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,397	5,215	3.5	5,152.4	na	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)						
Lambs (cwt)	51.9	54.5	-4.8	55.4	57.1	-3.0
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	51.0	43.6	17.0	50.8	50.8	.0
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	13.3	13.4	-0.7	12.9	12.9	-0.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	82.0	74.0	10.8	78.1	65.6	19.0
	28,489.0	na	na	na	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction^a (thous. of dol.):						
Residential	150,700.0	133,700.0	12.7	488,525.0	89,908.3	443.4
Nonresidential	79,700.0	38,300.0	108.1	65,083.3	39,083.3	66.5
Public Works and Utilities	31,700.0	32,600.0	-2.8	37,475.0	33,383.3	12.3
Total Permit Construction^b (thous. of dol.):	39,300.0	62,800.0	-37.4	385,991.7	17,450.0	2,112.0
Residential	81,702.1	64,279.2	27.1	93,096.8	78,491.5	18.6
Nonresidential	44,751.7	28,991.7	54.4	54,251.4	29,182.3	85.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	28,685.2	23,079.0	24.3	28,142.5	34,455.0	-18.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	8,265.2	12,208.5	-32.3	10,702.8	14,854.2	-27.9
	955	564	69.3	1,211.6	629.6	92.4
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.):						
Total Employed Persons	656.3	647.9	1.3	650.9	644.4	1.0
Unemployed Persons	617.4	594.2	3.9	599.8	595.6	0.7
Percent Total Labor Force	38.8	53.7	-27.7	51.1	48.8	4.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):						
Manufacturing	583.1	562.0	3.8	563.1	560.5	0.5
Mining	89.4	83.0	7.7	84.7	86.4	-1.9
Contract Construction	14.4	15.6	-7.7	14.0	18.7	-25.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	32.3	28.1	14.9	28.3	27.1	4.7
Wholesale Trade	36.8	35.8	2.8	35.9	35.4	1.3
Retail Trade	34.6	34.2	1.2	34.2	34.6	-1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Services ^c	102.7	94.3	3.4	98.8	97.2	1.6
Federal Government	28.9	27.0	7.0	28.0	26.6	5.3
State Government ^d	113.7	110.2	3.2	111.0	108.3	2.5
Local Government ^d	36.8	36.7	0.3	37.2	37.3	-0.2
Average Weekly Hours:	35.5	34.6	2.6	34.2	33.2	3.1
Manufacturing	58.3	57.5	1.4	57.2	55.8	2.4
Mining						
Contract Construction	40.6	38.8	4.6	39.2	38.6	1.5
Wholesale Trade	41.1	43.2	-4.9	41.7	42.7	-2.3
Retail Trade	36.2	39.1	-7.4	37.6	37.9	-0.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	37.9	36.5	3.8	37.6	37.1	1.4
	28.4	27.9	1.8	28.7	28.1	1.9
	5,544.5	11,149.3	-50.3	9,420.4	10,640.5	-11.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.):						
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):	1,865.7	1,588.5	17.5	1,774.5	1,633.8	8.6
Total Tax Collections	201,424.3	169,398.4	18.9	92,601.9	85,634.6	8.1
Sales and Use Tax	94,611.9	85,615.5	10.5	33,417.6	32,105.8	4.1
Motor Fuel Tax	5,725.5	41,195.2	36.5	5,566.5	5,950.7	-6.5
Individual Income Tax	55,220.2	48,079.2	14.9	30,196.1	26,867.5	12.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,637.7	878.4	86.4	2,940.1	3,279.1	-10.3
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)						
Crude 1 to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	1,103.9	1,002.9	10.1	1,079.2	1,020.8	5.7
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	4,111.3	4,190.1	-1.9	4,195.3	3,956.6	6.0
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	1,537.8	1,537.8	0.0	2,317.6	1,865.2	24.3
Coal (thous. short tons)	6,057.9	6,057.9	0.0	7,351.4	7,284.7	0.9
Copper ^e (thous. metric tons)	1,082.0	1,312.0	-17.5	1,207.0	1,413.7	-14.6
	14,892.0	15,472.0	-3.7	14,215.3	15,972.8	-11.0
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)						
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	495,563	508,407	-2.5	595,126.1	452,744.0	31.4
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	27,209	30,439	-10.6	34,695.6	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	784.4	895.7	-12.4	300.8	na	na
	309.4	322.7	-4.1	951.0	1,031.5	-7.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	449,072	440,788	1.9	442,731.3	437,150.7	1.3
Electric Customers (residential)	155,973	145,144	7.5	149,749.1	142,456.8	5.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	410,002	405,035	1.2	404,793.6	399,869.9	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	39,202	37,726	3.9	38,630.9	37,917.0	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	402,864	396,525	1.6	401,719.8	392,520.4	2.3
	524	550	-4.7	538.1	544.1	-1.1

*Reflects the impact of the construction of unit two of Intermountain Power Plant in Millard County.

Utah Business Statistics

	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1982	Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1983	1982	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	47.1	46.2	1.9	46.0	45.6	0.8
Unemployment Rate	5.4	7.0	-22.9	6.7	6.8	-1.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,660.9	8,340.6	3.8	10,145.2	60,982.5	-83.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	122	82	48.8	73.4	66.7	145.1
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	291.5	301.0	-3.2	317.4	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	29,933	24,431	22.5	29,485.3	28,362.2	4.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,276	1,789	27.2	2,260.8	2,243.2	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	41,163	40,049	2.8	40,634.2	39,716.7	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	44	46	-4.3	45.0	44.1	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,167	36,969	0.5	37,418.8	36,541.8	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,628	6,285	5.5	6,450.3	6,041.4	6.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	303.8	291.0	4.4	293.1	289.4	1.3
Unemployment Rate	5.1	7.7	-33.8	7.0	7.1	-2.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	42,036.6	31,946.9	23.9	43,163.7	38,177.8	13.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	426	170	150.6	591.4	223.4	164.7
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	5,463.9	5,148.8	6.2	5,885.7	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	202,393	206,012	-1.8	200,143.5	197,376.7	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	16,032	15,527	3.3	15,755.3	15,424.3	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	193,843	190,004	2.0	192,031.1	188,266.5	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	250	-4.4	245.4	247.4	-0.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	209,731	206,150	1.7	207,387.9	205,124.1	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	102,591	95,174	7.8	98,255.6	94,201.8	4.3
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	67.5	65.1	3.7	63.9	64.0	-0.2
Unemployment Rate	5.9	9.7	-39.2	8.5	8.3	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,420.7	3,507.3	125.8	9,945.6	7,277.8	36.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	101	51	98.0	104.9	60.3	73.9
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	721.3	671.9	7.4	766.0	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	46,937	46,132	1.7	45,755.3	46,613.8	-1.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,400	5,193	4.0	5,252.8	5,195.8	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,284	55,542.0	1.3	55,837.3	55,031.0	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	66.0	-1.5	66.2	68.6	-3.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,448	60,059	2.3	59,469.8	59,050.4	0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	13,709	12,537	9.3	12,977.3	12,088.0	7.4
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.2	49.3	3.9	50.1	49.4	1.4
Unemployment Rate	7.4	9.8	-24.5	8.9	9.0	-0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,970.3	4,172.0	19.1	7,952.6	4,748.5	67.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	63	33	90.9	82.8	39.3	110.6
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	535.2	453.7	18.0	548.7	na	na
Electric Customers (residential)	49,640	48,882	1.6	49,184.8	48,530.8	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,403	4,343	1.4	4,373.4	4,319.6	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,306	45,063	0.5	45,319.8	44,785.8	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	83	-8.4	81.4	81.8	-0.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,288	43,169	2.6	43,290.8	43,052.8	0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,959	9,659	3.1	9,622.7	9,350.2	2.9

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
 New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
 New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
 Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
 Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
 Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
 Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
 Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
 Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
 Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
 Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
 Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies

Footnotes:

- ^a Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
- ^b Obtained from Utah Construction Report
- ^c Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
- ^d Includes public schools and colleges
- ^e To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231

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NATIONAL DATA

	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Change Year Ago	1981 Year	1982 Year	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product (qtrly.)	3,437.1	3,109.6	-10.5	3,283.4	3,066.3	-7.1
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted) (bil.)	2,001.7	2,011.1	0.6	2,022.2	2,000.8	-0.2
Industrial Production Indexes (1967=100)	155.5	154.9	-0.5	154.8	154.7	-0.1
Total Non-farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.) (qtrly.)	32.26	30.22	-6.4	30.7	31.5	2.6
Index of Leading Indicators	167.2	170.5	3.3	170.3	170.4	0.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	101.5	99.1	-2.4	99.5	98.2	-1.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	185.3	178.1	-7.2	181.1	177.5	-2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	127.1	126.0	-1.1	126.1	125.7	-0.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	99.1	98.8	-0.3	98.5	98.1	-0.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	104.4	104.1	-0.3	104.2	103.9	-0.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	119.9	118.8	-1.1	119.5	118.6	-0.9
Producer Price Index (1967=100, not seasonally adjusted):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	95.2	94.8	-0.4	95.1	94.8	-0.3
GNP Price Deflator (qtrly.)	100.0	99.9	-0.1	100.0	99.9	-0.1
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	111.0	110.9	-0.1	111.4	110.1	-1.2
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	101.4	99.0	-2.4	100.3	99.4	-0.9
Unemployment Rate	8.9	10.7	1.8	9.8	9.5	-0.3
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	13,062.1	12,930.9	-1.1	12,992.9	12,784.3	-2.0
Residential	7,344.7	7,281.1	-0.9	7,394.7	7,155.7	-3.2
Nonresidential	5,717.4	5,649.8	-1.2	5,598.2	5,628.6	0.5
Non-Building	2,278.9	2,261.1	-0.8	2,261.1	2,266.6	0.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	141,058	141,411	0.3	139,424.5	141,942.2	1.8
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.71	8.05	-0.7	8.5	11.0	22.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.32	10.18	-1.1	10.8	12.4	12.9
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.00	11.85	0.8	10.8	15.2	28.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.82	13.25	1.4	12.1	14.6	20.1

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: National employment data, interest rates, industrial production indexes, index of leading indicators, and GNP price deflator.

Federal Reserve Bulletin: Prime rates and total non-farm business expenditures on new plants and equipment.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National construction data.

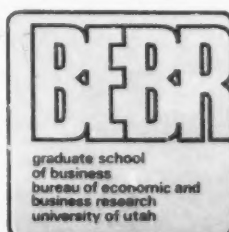
Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer and price indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: Gross national product, mortgage rates and total national personal income.

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